

SCHEDA, Vilmos, dr.; CSANADI, Laszlo, dr.

Rupture of the cerebral ventricle associated with hydrocephalus  
occlusus. Ideggyogy. szemle 14 no.5:152-158 My '63.

1. A-gyongyosi Bugat Pal korhaz kozlemenye (Igazgato: Fejes Istvan  
dr.).

(HYDROCEPHALUS)	(CEREBRAL VENTRICLES)	(BRAIN DISEASES)
(MENTAL DEFICIENCY)	(EPILEPSY)	(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)
	(HISTOLOGY)	

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.

On the eve of the Days of Technical Books. Musz eslet 18 no.21:3  
10 0 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia levelezó tagja.

BARTA, Istvan, prof.; CSANADI, Gyorgy; FEHER, Istvan; KERTAI, Gyorgy  
Kossuth-dijas, cimezetes egyetemi tanar; RADOS, Kornel, prof.;  
VARGA, Jozsef, prof.

What technical and scientific achievements have impressed t  
you to the greatest extent? Musz élet 18 no.26:5 19 D '63.

1. Híradastechnikai Tudományos Egyesület elnöke (for Barta).
2. Közlekedés- és postaügyi miniszter; Közlekedestudományi  
Egyesület elnöke (for Csanadi).
3. Bőripari Kutatóintézet  
igazgatója; Bőripari Tudományos Egyesület elnöke (for Fehér).
4. Magyarhoni Földtani Társulat elnöke (for Kertai).
5. Építőipari Tudományos Egyesület elnöke; Muszaki és Természet-  
tudományi Egyesületek Szövetsége Központi Oktatási Bizottsága-  
nak elnöke (for Rados).
6. Gépipari Tudományos Egyesület elnöke  
(for Varga).

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.

Hungarian transportation tasks and problems in 1963. Kozleked  
kozl 19 no.42: 702-795 20 0'53

CSANADI, Gyorgy, prof. dr.

Opening address by Gyorgy Csanadi. Malyepitestud szemle 14  
no.12:532-534 D '64.

1. Minister of Transportation and Postal Affairs, Budapest.

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.

Minister of Transportation and Posts answers the questions  
of technologists. Musz elet 19 no.13:1,3 18 Je '64.

1. Minister of Transportation and Posts, Budapest.

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.

Twenty years of Hungarian transportation. Kozl tud sz 15 no.4:  
137-139 Ap '65.

1. Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,  
Minister of Transportation and Postal Affairs, Budapest, and  
Editorial Board Member, "Kozlekedestudomanyi Szemle."

HUNGARY

NAGY, Gyorgy, Dr., and CSANADI, Laszlo, Dr., Department of Pathological Autopsy at Bugat Pal Hospital (Bugat Pal Korhaz, Korbontani Osztaly) [location not given] (Physician-in-Chief: NAGY, Gorgy).

"Data on the Causes of Non-Rheumatic Myocardites"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 26, 26 Jun 1966, pp 1219-1221.

Abstract: Twelve cases of non-rheumatic myocarditis were described on the basis of autopsy findings. In five cases inflammation of the heart muscle caused by bacterial or virus diseases was evident; in one case the cause was likely vaccination by anti-pox virus; in four Fiedler type infant cases the suspicion of myocarditis epidemic was raised. The histological findings do not exclude the possibility of virus origin. 23 references, including 6 Hungarian, 5 German, 1 Israeli, and 11 Western.

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HUNGARY

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000509

SCHEDA, Vilmos, Dr, CSANADI, Laszlo, Dr; Bugat Pal Hospital (Bugat Pal Korhaz), Gyongyos, (director: FEJES, Istvan, Dr ).

"Brain Chamber Rupture in Connection with Hydrocephalus Occlusus."

Budapest, Ideggyogyaszati Szemle, Vol XIV, No 5, May 63, pp 152-158.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] The authors report a case of hydrocephalus. The aqueductus Sylvii was closed by a 1 mm thick glia membrane which resulted in the occlusion hydrocephalus. During the development of the hydrocephalus, a spontaneous improvement occurred due to a rupture of the chamber wall on the left frontal convexity. Through this the liquor reached the subarachnoidal space and was reabsorbed. After the discussion of this case, the authors describe the forms of occlusion of the aqueduct, the atrophy of the brain substance as well as the prognosis, above all the possibility of spontaneous improvement. 2 Eastern European, the rest Western references.

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CSANADY, Mihaly; GREGACS, Margit, dr.

Public health problems of sewage water treatment by means of fishponds. Hidrologiai kozlony 45 no.4:179-186 Ap '65.

1. National Institute of Public Health, Budapest.

BENKO, Sandor; BALAZS, Viktor; FROHLICH, Margit; HORVATH, Eva; KOVACS, Kalman;  
CSANADI, Miklos; FELKAI, Bela; RAK, Kalman

Pulmonary granuloma caused by the intravenous administration of methylcellulose and its sensitivity to cortisone and to Escherichia coli culture broth. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.5:515-519 0. '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika és Kórházi Intézet.

(LUNG)	(GRANULOMA)	(METHYLCELLULOSE)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)	(CORTISONE)	(BLOOD CHOLESTEROL)

CSANADI, H.

"Wave flight at night." p. 6. HUSZARI LAPSZALLE; KOMASZAT, ONTODE, ALUMINUMIPAR.  
Vol. 6 no. 24, Dec. 1953, Budapest, Hungary.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954

CSANADI, N.

"Night flying in long waves." Tr. from the Hungarian." p. 162. (Kridla Vlasti. No. 7, Var, 1954. Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 6, Library of Congress. June 1954.  
Uncl.

CSANADI, E.

"History of the Development of Aviation; Reading As Part of the Teaching Material of Basic Theoretical Groups", P. 7, (REKULES, Vol. 7, No. 22, November 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

CSANADI, N.

Encounter at Deva Castle. p. 6.

REPULES, Vol. 8, No. 9, May 1955.

(Magyar Onkentes Honvedeimi Szovetseg) Budapest

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1 September, 1956

CSANADI, N.

5,000 meters in storm clouds. p. 6. REFULES. Budapest. Vol 8, No. 15,  
Sept. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

CSANADI, N.

The wounds are still fresh.

p. 6 (Repules. No. 7, Oct. 1957, Budapest, Hungary )

MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. VOL. 7, NO. 2,  
FEBRUARY 1958



CSANADY, Andrasne

Vacuum evaporated condensers with silicon oxide and magnesium fluoride dielectrics. Hir techn 15 no. 2:43-48 F '64.

1. Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet.

CSANADY, Etele

A simple pH measuring instrument applicable also in case of glass electrodes. Magy kem lap 16 no.12:578-580, 574 D '61.

CSANADY, Etele

Data on reducing the grid current of electron tubes.  
Radiotechnika 13 no.6:207 Je '63.

CSANADY, Gyorgy; VAGAS, Endre; JUHASZ, Miklos

Museological embedding sensitive biological preparations into polyester synthetic resin. Biol kozl 10 no.2:147-149 '62.

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HUNGARY

CSANADY, Gyorgy, VAGAS, Endre, JUHASZ, Miklos; [Affiliation not given].

"Museological Embedding of Sensitive Biological Preparations into Polyester Synthetic Resins."

Budapest, Biologiai Közlemenyek, Vol 10, No 2, 62, pp 147-149.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] Polyester-type synthetic resins can be made suitable for embedding sensitive biological preparations by the use of a new method. Earlier procedures, owing to the detrimental effects of dehydration, the water released from non-dehydrated preparations, and the high temperatures accompanying polymerization, did not prove to be satisfactory. The new method circumvents dehydration and uses color-proof fixing procedures. The extracellular water content in the surface portions of the preparation is reduced by monomeric treatment. The thermal effect of polymerization is prevented from affecting the biological substance by preliminary polymerization performed to an extent of 80 % outside the mould. Of 7 references, 3 are Hungarian, the rest Western.

1/1

CSANADY, Etele, egyetemi adjunktus

Valve voltmeter with 48,000 megohm input resistance. Radio-  
technika 13 no.1:30-31 Ja '63.

CSANADY, Gyorgy, dr.

On the eve of the Days of Technical Books in 1962. Musz. élet  
17 no.21:Suppl: Muszaki Tajekoztato 1 0 '62.

SCHIEFNER, Kalman; CSANADY, Mihaly

Analysis of uranium content of surface waters in Hungary.  
Hidrologiai kozlony 42 no.3:255-257 J1 '62.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest.



BOLEK RITZ, Karoly, dr.; CSANADY, Mihaly

Quick, indirect method for the determination of sulphate content of natural waters. Hidrologiai kozlony 42 no.6:524-3 of cover D '62.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest.

CSANADY, Mihaly

Determination of small quantity phenol in water. Hidrologiai  
kozlony 44 no.8:371-373 Ag '64.

1. National Institute of Public Health, Budapest.

CSANADY, Miklos, okleveles banyamernok, tervgazdalkodasi fomernok

Coal slate crushing plant and transport concentration at  
the Oroszlany coal mines. Bany lap 97 no.4:269-275 Ap '64.

1. Oroszlany Coal Mining Enterprise.

CSANADY, Zoltan

Air used by the rim suction of heated bath tanks. Epuletgepeszet 13  
no.5:188-191 0 '64.

MOLNAR, Laszlo; CSANAKY, Artur

A method for the simultaneous registration of cerebral circulation and electrical activity of the brain. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2: 150-153 Ap '62.

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Ideg. és Elmeklinikája.

(BRAIN blood supply) (BRAIN physiol)

MOCSAI, Lajos, dr.; JAN, Huba, dr.; CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr.

Acute cholecystitis in childhood. Orv. hetil. 102 no. 34:1605-1606  
20 Ag '61.

1. Salgotarjani Megyei Kórház, Sebészeti Osztály.

(CHOLECYSTITIS in inf & child)

JAN, Riba, dr.; CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr.

Peptic ulcer in childhood. Orv. hetil. 105 no.29:1378-1381  
19 J1'64

1. Salgotarjani Megyei Korhaz, Szallaszeti Osztaly (Foorvos:  
Inko, Geza, dr.)

CSANAKY, Gvorgy, dr.; JAN, Huba, dr.; MOCSAI, Lajos, dr.; SUKOSDI, Laszlo, dr..  
JAT. 1962, Jozsef, dr.

Significance of plasma substitutes in the prevention of acute  
life threatening situations in our transfusion facilities. Orv.  
hetil. 106 no.3:348-351 21 F '65

1. Salgotarjani Megyei Korhaz, Sebeszeti Osztaly es Orszagos  
Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat.



CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr. ; JAN, Haba, dr.

Mechel's diverticulum in strangulated inguinal hernia. Orv.  
hetil. 106 no.24:1129-1130 13 Je'65.

1. Salgotarjani Megyei Kórház, Sebészeti Osztály (főorvos:  
Luko, Geza, dr.).

HUNGARY

CSANÁRY, György MD; JAN, Erika MD; and SUKOSD, László MD, of the Department of Surgery (Sebészeti Osztály) of the Megye Hospital of Salgotarján (Salgotarjáni Megyei Kórház).

"Volvulus Caused by Multiplex Mesenteric Chylus Cyst with an Almost Total Necrosis of the Small Intestine"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 103, No 49, 9 Dec 62; pp 2325-2327.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Authors operated on a 4-year old boy with volvulus caused by a multiplex mesenteric chylus cyst; almost the entire length of the small intestine was dead at the time of the operation. The boy was in a moribund state. The cyst and 75% of the small intestine were resected. The authors describe the [favorable] post-operative course of the disease and the treatment as well as the etiology of mesenteric chylus cysts, the latter's differential diagnosis and the surgical solutions. [20 references: 10 Hungarian, 1 Russian, 1 East German, 8 Western].

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VAGAS, Endre; CSANADY, Gyorgy

Newer data on the gall bladder duplication in the domestic cat.  
Biol kozl 8 no.2:189-191 '60.

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CSANADY, Gyorgy, dr.

On the eve of the 1962 Days of Technical Books. Auto motor  
15 no.20:3 21 0 '62.

1. Közlekedés- és Postai Miniszter első Helyettese, Buda-  
pest.

CSANADY, Mihaly; GREGACS, Margit, dr.

Some data on the efficiency of the Hungarian-manufactured  
sewage treatment plants equipped with trickling filters.  
Hidrologiai Kozlony 44 no.4:185-188 Ap'64

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest.

CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr.; JAN, Huba, dr.; SUKOSD, Laszlo, dr.

Intestinal obstruction with almost total necrosis of the small intestine caused by multiple mesenteric chylous cysts! Orv. hetil. 103 no.49:2325-2327 9 D '62.

1. Salgotarjani Megyei Korhaz, Sebészeti Osztaly.  
(MESENTERIC CYST) (INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION)

AFRA, Dönes, dr.; CSANDA, Endre, dr.; BAGDY, Daniel, dr.; GERENDAS,  
Mihaly, dr.

Use of fibrin from cattle plasma. Orv. hetil. 96 no.4:97-99  
23 Jan 55.

1. Az Orvostudományi Egyetem Anatómiai Intézete, a Nephadsereg  
Egészségügyi Szolgálat és Gyógyszeripari Kutatóintézet közleménye.  
(FIBRIN,  
cattle plasma fibrin, use)

CSANDA, ENDRE, DR.  
KENEDI, Istvan, Dr.; CSANDA, Endre, Dr.

Electrocardiographic changes in acceleration-induced brain concussions.  
Ideg. szemle 10 no.3:87-95 July 57.

1. Nephadsereg Bi Szolgálat és Országos Idegsebészeti Tudományos  
Intézet.

(BRAIN, wds. & inj.

exper. concussion, acceleration-induced, ECG changes in  
cats (Hun))

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, exper.

in acceleration-induced brain concussion in cats (Hun))



CSANDA, Endre; BOHAR, Anna

Experimental data on the parallelism between vascular permeability of the eye and central nervous system. Szemesszet 94 no.2:49-63 July 57.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, blood supply

vasc. permeability, exper. studies on relation to vasc. permeability in eyes (Hun))

(EYE, blood supply

vasc. permeability, exper. studies on relation to vasc. permeability in CNS (Hun))

PALYI, Iren, dr.; AFRA, Denes, dr.; CSANDA, Endre, dr.

Behavior of gliomas in tissue cultures. I. The astrocytoma-glioblastoma group. Ideggyogy. szemle 14 no.8:225-237 Ag '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Szövet- és Fejlődéstan Intézete (Igazgató: Toro Imre dr. akadémikus), az Országos Idegsebészeti Tudományos Intézet (Igazgató: Zoltan László dr.).

(GLIOMA exper) (ASTROCYTOMA exper)

SZEGHY, Gergely, dr.; CSAVDA, Endre, dr.; FOLDI, Mihaly, dr.

Effect of sympathetic block on papillary and retinal edema. Orv.  
hetil. 103 no.33:1553 19 Ag '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szemeszeti, Ideg- és Elme-kortani és  
II. Belklinika.

(PAPILLEDEMA ther) (RETINA dis)  
(ANESTHESIA CONDUCTION)

OBAL, Ferenc; MADARASZ, Istvan Zoltan; ORS, Tamas; CSANDA, Endre; FOLDI, Mihaly.

The effect of lymphatic stagnation in the brain on cardiazol-induced spasmophilia. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.2:196-199 Ap '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikája, Elettani Intézete és Ideg-Élénkítői klinikája.

(BRAIN)

(LYMPHEDEMA)

(SPASMOPHILIA)

(PENTYLENETETRAZOLE)

FOLDI, M.; CSANDA, E.; TOTH, K.; OBAL, F.; MADARASZ, I.; ROMHANYI, Gy.;  
VARGA, L.; WAGNER, A.

Melkersson-Rosenthal-Miescher syndrome. Orv. hetil. 105 no. 6:  
245-250 9 F'64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Belklinika, II. Fogászati Klinika, Eletani Intezet és Ideg-elmekortani Klinika;  
és Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Kóronotani Intezet.

Pharmacology and Toxicology

HUNGARY

CSINK, Lorant, Dr, SOMOGYI, Istvan, Dr, CSANDA, Endre, Dr; Medical University of Szeged, I. Surgical Clinic (director: PETRI, Gabor, Dr, professor) and Neurological Clinic (director: HUSZAK, Istvan, Dr, professor) (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. sz. Sebészeti Klinika és Ideg Klinika).

"Experiences With the Use of Reparil in the Treatment of Patients With Skull Injury."

Budapest, Magyar Traumatologia, Orthopaedia és Helyreallito Sebészet, Vol X, No 1, Feb 67, pages 35-43.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The results of Reparil (Dr. Madaus Co., Köln) therapy given to 40 patients with skull injury are reported. In the opinion of the authors, Reparil has an elective cerebral effect. The compound has a favorable effect both on the disturbance in consciousness and on the subjective symptoms. Two cases are presented in which Reparil therapy was used with success in the treatment of cerebral embolism following cardiac catheterization. 2 Hungarian, 11 Western references.

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HUNGARY

FOLDI, Mihaly, Dr of med. sci., CSANDA, Endre, Cand. of med. sci., CSILLIK, Bertalan, Cand. of med. sci., MADARASZ, Istvan, Cand. of med. sci., OBAL, Ferenc, Cand. of med. sci., ZOLTAN, O., Tamas, JAKI, Agnes; Medical University of Szeged, II. Medical and Neurological-Psychiatric Clinics, and Institutes of Physiology, Anatomy and Biochemistry (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Belgyógyászati és Ideg-Elmekortani Klinika, és Eletti, Anatómiai és Biokémiai Intézet).

"Prevention of the Symptoms of 'Lymphogenic Encephalopathy' by Means of Panthotenic Acid-Pyridoxine Treatment."

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei, Vol XVII, No 1, 1966, pages 111-120.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The experimental syndrome of "lymphogenic encephalopathy" can be produced by cervical lymphatic blockade; it is characterized by well defined neuropathological and functional changes. On the basis of theoretical considerations, the working hypothesis was set up that the symptoms of "lymphogenic encephalopathy" can best be correlated with the absolute and relative absence of coenzyme A and pyridoxal phosphate. For this reason, therapeutic attempts were made using the above vitamins. The hypothesis was confirmed by the experimental results.

CSANDA, F.

Locating underground wires and their faults by electronic devices.  
p. 510.

Magyar Epitoipar. (Epitoipari Tudományos Egyesület) Budapest,  
Hungary. Vol. 8, no. 11, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions. (EEAI) IC Vol. 9, no. 2,  
Feb. 1960 Uncl.

CSANDA, Ferenc

Surveying underground cables. Geod kart 15 no.5:350-356 '63.



CSANDRA, Ferenc

Electronic conduit tracer. Musz elet 19 no.3815 30 Ja'64.

CSANGO, Andras

Questions connected with the construction of large-sized  
office buildings. Magy ep ipar 14 no.3:173-191 '65.

CSANKY, Artur, dr.

On epidural hemorrhage with special reference to the atypical clinical forms. Orv. hetil. 103 no. 42: 1975-1980 21. 0 '62.

1. Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Ideg- és Elmeklinika.  
(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE) (HEMATOMA, EPIDURAL)  
(HEMATOMA, SUBDURAL) (ACCIDENTS)

CSANKY, L.; PAPP, L.; SCHLENK, B.

Investigations by a servomechanism. Atomki kozl 2 no.1:  
57-60 '60.

CSANKY, Lajos

Electronic stabilization of district-current generators. ATOMKI  
kozl 4 no.3/4:207-208 D '62.

KELEMEN, Agnes M.; CSANYI, E.; SIMON, A.

Microbiological and haematological actions of cyanocobalamin-monocarboxylic acid isomers. Acta physiol. 21 no.2:177-180 '62.

1. Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry and Chinoin  
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works, Budapest.  
(VITAMIN B 12 related cpds) (LEUKOCYTES pharmacology)  
(ESCHERICHIA COLI pharmacology)

INSTITORIS, L.; HORVATH, J.P.; CSANYI, E.

Study on the distribution and metabolism of <sup>82</sup>Br-labelled  
dibromomannitol (DBM) in normal and tumor-bearing rats.  
Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 11 no.3:245-255 '64

1. CHINOIN, Factory for Pharmaceutical and chemical products;  
Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry, Budapest,  
Hungary.

CSANYI, E.; KELEMEN, Agnes; BORSY, J.

The effect of cyanocobalamine-monocarboxylic acid on hematopoiesis in rats. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 23 no.2:211-217 '63.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur die Pharmazeutische Industrie, Budapest.  
(VITAMIN B12) (LEUKOCYTE COUNT) (ERYTHROCYTE COUNT)  
(BONE MARROW) (CELL DIVISION) (METHIONINE) (MANNITOL)  
(BISQUEFAN) (ANTIMETABOLITES) (HEMATOPOIESIS)



HUNGARY

CSANYI, Endre, KELEMEN, Agnes, and BORSY, Jozsef, of the Research Institute for the Pharmaceutical Industry (Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet) in Budapest.

"The Effects of Cyanocobalamin Monocarboxylic Acid on Rat Hemopoieses"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 23, No 2, 1963, pp. 211-217.

Abstract: [German article] The effects of antivitamine-B<sub>12</sub> on the number of circulating leucocytes and erythrocytes in normal rats and on post-hemorrhagic hemopoieses in rats were studied. The circulating granulocytes temporarily decreased in normal rats; however, the number of erythrocytes remained constant. This effect could be minimized by the use of methionine but not of vitamine-B<sub>12</sub>. A chronical enrichment in the organs of the rats showed no damaging effects. Eight references, including 3 Hungarian, 2 German, and 3 Western.

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HUNGARY

KOTAI, Endre, Dr. CSANYI, Eva, Dr. SZEPESHELYI, Istvan, Dr. VIII. District Szanto Kovacs Janos Street Ambulant Specialist Services, Central Surgical Service for Accidental Injuries (VIII. Keruleti Szanto Kovacs Janos Utcai Szakorvosi Rendelointezet Kozponti Baleseti Sebeszeti Ambulantia), Budapest.

"Analysis of the Injuries Caused by Acts of Violence on the Basis of the Patient Material Seen by the Authors."

Budapest, Magyar Traumatologia, Orthopaedia es Helyreallito Sebeszet, Vol IX, No 4, 1966, pages 314-318.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] From the patient material of the Central Ambulatory Services for Injuries Caused by Accidents (seen between Jan-Jun 1965 and Jan-Jun 1965), the cases were selected by the authors in which the injuries were caused by acts of violence. The causes and circumstances of the injuries as well as their hygienic and social importance are discussed. The possibilities and need of prevention are also pointed out. No references.

CSANYI, GEORG

✓ Attempts to inactivate industrial allergens. II. In-140  
 fluence of thione and turpentine sensitization. Georg  
 Raikj, Elisabeth Vinzse, and Georg Csanyi (Hannover,  
 Arbeitsgemeinschaft, Budapest). *Arbeitsgemeinschaft* 110, 415-20  
 (1955); cf. C.A. 49, 2116g. On 12 of 20 sensitive patients  
 a saline contg. 1% Ca Na ethylenediaminetetraacetate and  
 1% ascorbate (I) reduced or prevented, for 8 hrs., the aller-  
 gic skin reaction to a test application of 1/2% K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (II).  
 With guinea pigs, the skin necrotizing effects of 20% II were  
 prevented by inclusion of 5-10% I. When preincubated  
 with 1/2% triethanolamine (III), 10% solns. of phenols ex-  
 hibited reduced allergenic effects for sensitive patients, but a  
 50% soln. of Arpentine (IV) did not. Preincubation with  
 1% NaHSO<sub>3</sub> and 1% III appeared to reduce the irritating  
 effects of IV.

H. W. Deang

CSANYI, Gy.: AJTAI, I.

Methods of the polarographic determination of certain aromatic nitrocompounds in the service of investigations of industrial hygienics. In German. p. 463. (Acta Chimica, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1956, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

AJTAI, Miklosne, dr.; CSANYI, Gyorgy

Determination of phenol and 2,4-dichlorophenol in air in presence of each other. Munkavedelem 8 no.1/3:42-45 '62.

1. Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet.

CSANYI, Gyorgyi, dr., technikumi tanar

Odessa. Elet tud 15 no.6:174-178 7 F '60.

CSANYI, Gyorgy

Determination of 2-4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid-<sup>14</sup>C from the  
air. Munkavedelem 6 no.7/9:36-38 '60.

1. Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet.

CSANYI, Gyorgy

Determination of monochloroacetic acid from the air.  
Munkavedelem 6 no. 7/9:39-41 '60.

1. Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet.

L 15508-66

ACC NR: AT6007479

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0067/0067

AUTHOR: Dombradi, G.; Csanyi, Irene; Domjan, Gy.

ORG: Department of Physiology and Biochemistry, Medical University of Szeged  
(Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Élettani és Biokémiai Intézet)

TITLE: Analysis of changes in the activation energy of succinate dehydrogenase under the influence of some antitumor agents [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]  
SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 67

TOPIC TAGS: enzyme, tumor, alkylation, drug effect, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: The changes in the activation energy of succinate dehydrogenase have been studied under the action of certain antitumor agents. The following conclusions have been arrived at.  
1) A cytostatic effect does not necessarily involve changes in the activation energy of the enzyme. 2) Substances which are capable of exerting an inhibitory effect lead to a decrease in the activation energy of the same magnitude. 3) Inhibition only occurs at physiological and near-physiological temperatures. The relationship between enzyme inhibition and the decrease in the

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L 15508-66.

ACC NR: AT6007479

activation energy was discussed on the basis of the current concept of enzyme-substrate combination in compliance with the process of alkylation taking place at the molecular level. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

CSANYI, Laszlo, a tudomanyok doktora

Some problems relating to chemical induction. Kem tud kozl 18  
no.3:471-481 '62.

1. Szegedi Tudományegyetem Szervetlen és Analitikai Kémiai Tan-  
széke.

CSANYI, K.

# KLING

127. Hungarian letter of  
Csany, (Hungarian), lettered  
"Kling" 1953, p. 221-22.  
The article is a brief review of the  
Hungarian interior decoration and the  
of Alpaid up to the 15th century, it begins  
with the medieval style in the 12th century  
and with that of the 13th century. It  
tells about a hundred years later, in the  
of the 14th century, a new style of  
painting and sculpture was developed  
consequently. A brief mention is made of the  
built after the Mongol invasion, as that the  
places have been preserved throughout the  
The reign of the Magyar and Magyar kings  
the great number of castles built in those  
places called the Gothic period, with  
heavy vaulted ceilings and tapestries with  
floral patterns of the 14th century. Most probably these  
from the main "Gothic" style, or at least this may be  
time. The first styles seem to originate from  
which also led to some very remarkable things.  
first Hungarian houses were built in that era  
end of the 15th century, during the reign of  
Csany, the style of architecture was  
widely accepted. The influence of the king's  
on the style of architecture was

(1953)

*Quadré* was renowned throughout Europe. The masterpiece of goldsmith's art known as the *Salvator of King Albrecht*, as well as his throne carvings are *chefs d'art* of international fame among experts. One of the important pieces of furniture in the antique home was the chest. The first chests seem to date from the Romanesque period, whereas the cabinet did not appear until the 16th century. The baroque was the style of the 17th century, the chairs and other seating facilities were upholstered with an ornate velvet. From about 1700, the style of the 18th century produced some extremely furnished pharmacies and libraries, then the classical interior influenced by the Roman art began to gain ground. The *Biedermeier* style produced what may properly be called the bourgeois interior, an artistic trend which was favoured and widely followed in this country. The richness of forms which characterizes its successor, the neo-baroque, carried through from eclecticism to the secessionist interior reflected the decadent architecture of a social system in decline.

CSANYI, Karoly

Tuning of the oscillating circles circles of TV sets by GDO.  
Radiotechnika 10 no.4:113-114 Ap '60.

CSANYI, Laszlo, a kémiai tudományok kandidátusa (Szeged)

Some achievements in the study of the induction reactions occurring  
in the field of peroxy compounds. ~~Kém. tud. közl.~~ MTA 14 no. 4, 421-429  
'60. (EERI 10:3)

1. Szegedi Tudományegyetem Szervetlen és Analitikai Kémiai  
Tanszéke, Szeged.  
(Peroxy compounds) (Hydrogen peroxide)

CSANYI, Laszlo

How do they count in ancient Egypt? Elet tud 17 no.25:792-794  
24 Je '62.

7

C.A. CSANYI, L.

**Iodometric determination of the bromine ion.** Zoltán G. Szabó and László Csányi (Univ. Sieged, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 112-14(1950).—The presence of Pb, Fe, As, Sb, Co, Ni, Mn, Cr, V, ferrocyanide, and ferric cyanide causes pos. error but Cu, Fe, Hg, Mo, OH<sup>-</sup>, OCl<sup>-</sup>, S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub><sup>2-</sup>, S<sup>2-</sup>, SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, SCN<sup>-</sup>, oxalate, and tartrate act negatively. Treatment with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> removes most disturbing ions except Pb, As, and Mo. Another method is to treat with KMnO<sub>4</sub> and distil off Br into dil. alkali hydroxide. Add 1 g. KHCO<sub>3</sub> to the soln., neutralize with dil. KOH, add excess Cl, evap. to 5-10 ml., add 50-60 ml. of water, remove excess Cl with 10 ml. of 5% phenol soln., add KI, and titrate the liberated I with Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. 1. Finally



CSANYI, L. 1951

(Dept/ of Chem. U. of Szeged)

"Model Experiments for the Production of Gastric Hydrochloric Acid."

Experientia, Basel, 1951, 7/8(297-298)  
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 5, No. 3, p. 318

CA

CONFIDENTIAL

6

Oxidation of bromide ion by chlorine. László Csáki  
(Univ. Sieged, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 57, 1-4  
(1951). Freshly prepd. Cl-water was adjusted to pH values  
of 3.0-9.04 by adding various amounts of  $\text{KHCO}_3$ , and  
known amts. of  $\text{KBr}$  were added. The soln. was heated  
3-50 min. on an air bath at  $80-100^\circ$ , and known amts. of  
30%  $\text{NaOCl}$  soln. were added to remove  $\text{Cl}_2$ . After cooling  
and adding 1.0 g.  $\text{KI}$  the soln. is acidified with 20 ml. 20%  
 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and titrated with 0.1  $N$   $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ . The optimum pH  
range for the 1st step in oxidation of bromides by  $\text{Cl}_2$  is 6.5-  
7.5. The reaction can be expressed by the equation,  $\text{Br}^- +$   
 $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{BrOH}_2^+ + 2\text{Cl}^-$ , whereas hypobromite is  
formed at higher pH values (8.5-9.5). These 2 forms are in  
equil., the amt. of hypobromite or of pos.  $\text{Br}$  ion depending  
on the pH. The formation of bromates probably occurs as  
follows: pos.  $\text{Br}$  ions or  $\text{BrCl}$  are converted to  $\text{BrCl}_2$  during  
oxidation by  $\text{Cl}_2$ , and this hypothetical  $\text{BrCl}_2$  is hydrolyzed to  
bromate. This theory is supported by the fact that the  
velocity of bromate formation, after the oxidation has taken  
place, increases when the alkyl. of the medium is increased.  
Another fact is that the reaction mixt. was unchanged for  
hrs. when the samples, after heating 5 min. at  $80^\circ$ , were  
kept in a refrigerator at  $-0^\circ$ . The mechanism of the oxi-  
dation process is formation of pos.  $\text{Br}$  ions and  $\text{BrCl}$  (opti-  
mum pH 6.5-7.5) and then hydrolysis of  $\text{BrCl}_2$  (optimum  
pH 8.5-9.5). István Fényi

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COATY, L.

7

**Iodometric determination of the bromide ion.** Zoltán G. Szábo and László Csányi (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Anal. Chim. Acta* 67: 276-278 (1962) (in English).---The oxidation of  $Br^-$  effected by  $Cl_2$  occurs in 2 steps: (1) at pH 6.5-7.5 the  $Br^- \cdot OH^-$  electronner  $HBrO$  forms; (2) this leads on further oxidation to  $BrCl$ , which gives bromate by hydrolysis. At pH 8.5-9.0 the hydrolysis occurs at such a rate that it can be used for analytical purposes. Detn. of 0.1-25.0 mg. of  $Br^-$  can be carried out rapidly and accurately. Besides oxidizing substances, only Fe, Cu, Hg, and Mo interfere; these can be eliminated by treatment with  $Na_2CO_3$  and  $H_2S$  or by the distn. of  $Br_2$ .  
Landon A. Surver

CH 2000(1), 1.

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Catalytic studies in analytical chemistry. II. Iodo-  
metric determination of the persulfate anion with the help  
of mixed catalysts. Z. G. Szabo, L. Csizsi, and Helene  
Gelibrs (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). Z. 880, *Chem.* 133, 269-  
75(1932); cf. C.A. 45, 16123c. — As catalyst dissolve 1.245  
g. of Mohr's salt and 4.91 g. of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  in 250 ml. of  
water. Transfer 1.0 ml. of the catalyst to a 200-ml. flask  
and add a few pieces of crushed marble, 15 ml. of 2.5 N HCl,  
and 1.5 g. KI. Add the persulfate soln. (7-270 mg. of  
 $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ ), mix, and titrate the liberated I with  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ .  
Run a blank with the catalyst soln., acid, and KI to find  
how much I is liberated by the added  $\text{Cu}^{++}$ . The results of  
10 titrations agreed within 0.1% av. W. T. Hall

C SAN YI L

8. Determination of the solubility product of metal hydroxides, I. The reaction of aluminum and hydroxyl ions — A fémhidroxid oldhatóságának vizsgálata — megállapítás. 1. Alumínium és hidroxid-ionok reakciójáról — 2. Szabó, J. Csányi and M. Kárai (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat — Vol. 59, 1953, No. 10, pp. 370–377, 3 figs., 5 tabs.)

On titrating a metal salt solution potentiometrically with the aid of an antimony electrode and with alkali hydroxide, then by controlling the beginning of the precipitation of hydroxide, useful data can be obtained for calculating the solubility product of metal hydroxides. The evaluation of the experimental results proved that the graphic extrapolation method is not precise. Instead of this method the authors suggest that the determination of the maximum point of the first difference quotient be used on the basis of theoretical considerations. In applying the advocated method to aluminum hydroxide the following values can be established:

$[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3]$  at 20° C:  $1.25 \cdot 10^{-23}$ ; at 30° C:  $1.92 \cdot 10^{-23}$   
 $[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4^-]$  at 20° C:  $1.80 \cdot 10^{-11}$ ; at 30° C:  $1.34 \cdot 10^{-11}$ .

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CSANYI, L.

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10. On the higher oxidation states of silver — *Ar  
must magassabb oxidációs állapotaival* — L. Csányi and F.  
Solymosi. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar  
Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 39, 1955, No. 11, pp. 327–334;  
4 tabs.)

It has been proved experimentally that in a pH = 3  
medium the mixing of silver nitrate and peroxy disulfate  
in a mole ratio of 2 : 1 and 4 : 1 yields  $3\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4$   
and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{Ag}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4$ , respectively. The compound  
thus obtained is stable but after a few months it is trans-  
formed into  $4\text{Ag}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4$ . Potential measurements  
proved that owing to the presence of silver(I) ions, only  
the normal potential of 1.92 volt could be observed as a  
result of the electron transition silver(II)-silver(I) although  
this compound contains tervalent silver. Moreover, silver  
oxides of higher oxidation states may also be obtained by  
reacting silver nitrate with Caro's acid. Oxides of silver  
produced by the reaction of ozone or formic acid have the  
following composition:

$\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $3\text{Ag}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{NO}_3$  and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{O} \cdot 16\text{HCOOH}$ ,  
respectively.

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6. On dead-stop titrations. // dead-stop titration  
J. Cságyi and E. Szemes. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry  
(Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat) Vol. 59, 1953, No. 12, pp.  
365-376, 14 figs)

The main applications of the dead-stop method are described. The method is suitable for the determination of the end points of titrations based on complex formation, and the precision is particularly satisfactory if the equilibrium constant of the reaction is below  $10^4$ . Based on experimental results it was concluded that the current passing between the polarized electrodes is directly proportional to the potential capacity of the system. Potential difference measured between the electrodes is inversely proportional to the potential capacity. The changes in the potential difference between the polarized electrodes observed during the titrations offered a new possibility for the determination of the end points. The new method consists in measuring continuously the changes of the potential difference between the polarized platinum electrodes by means of an electronic voltmeter. This procedure proved to be applicable for end point determinations for the following cases: (a) oxidoreduction titrations, (titrating reversible-reversible, reversible-irreversible, or irreversible-irreversible systems with each other); (b) precipitation reactions; (c) titrations involving complex formation; and (d) neutralization reactions. In connection with the end point phenomena it was noted that (a) intensity of the current flowing through the system depends either on the ions of the titrated system or in the ions of the measuring solution-oxidoreduction system; (b) a linear relation exists between the values of the current minima at the equilibrium constants of the reactions investigated.

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CSANYI, L.

Colorimetric determination of hydrogen peroxide, per-  
manganous acid (Caro's acid), and peroxydisulfuric acid.  
L. J. Csanyi and E. Szenes (Hung. Acad. Sci.)  
Anal. Chem. 34, 423-4 (1962).—Mix 60-70 ml of 1-2N  
H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> soln. to be analyzed with a measured quantity of  
0.1N As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> soln. and titrate the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> with 0.1N Ce(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
soln. in the presence of cerium as indicator. In the titrated  
soln. add 1 drop of 0.01M OsO<sub>4</sub> soln., and titrate the excess  
As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with Ce(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> soln. The quantity of As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> soln. re-  
quired to reduce the permanganous acid and hence the  
content of the latter is then determined. To det. the peroxydisul-  
furic acid, add H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to make the concn. 12-20%, add an-  
other measured quantity of As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> soln. and heat to boiling.  
After 6-8 min., cool and titrate the excess arsenite. Care  
should be taken to prevent atm. oxidation of the As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>,  
which can be done by adding a little marble or KHCO<sub>3</sub> and  
by using narrow-mouthed Erlenmeyer flasks. If the con-  
tent of peroxy disulfuric acid is about equal to that of the  
H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, a slight change in procedure is necessary. W. T. R.



CSANYI, LASZLO

✓ Activation of hydrogen peroxide. I. Structure of the peroxymolybdate compound. [László Csányi (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). Magyar. Kem. Folyóirat 31: 144 (1955).] In the reaction of molybdate with  $H_2O_2$ , both the mono- and the polymolybdate ions react with  $H_2O_2$  and yield dihydroperoxymolybdate. Formation of  $\alpha$ -oxydihydroperoxymolybdate was not observed. With monomolybdate ions  $H_2O_2$  induces an increase of pH-values, while with polymolybdate ions they diminish. The equil. const. of the formation of the dihydroperoxy deriv. from monomolybdate ions is  $K_1 = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$ . In the dihydroperoxymolybdate mol. both  $H_2O_2$  mol. are attached to the molybdate in the form of perhydroxyl groups, one of which strongly dissociates ( $K_2 = 3 \times 10^{-5}$ ), the other having weak acidic properties ( $K_3 = 7 \times 10^{-9}$ ). It is very probable that at the polymerization of monomolybdate ions under the effect of acid no uniform product, but an equil. system of different aggregates, forms. The formation of peroxypolymolybdate ions seems improbable.

István Farkas

1 34717-66 EWP(j)/EWP(i)/ETI IJP(e) JD/RM

ACC NR: AT6025193

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/046/003/0181/0189

AUTHOR: Schneider, Jolan--Shneyder, Y.; Csanyi, Laszlo, J.--Chani, L. Y. (Professor; Doctor) 26

ORG: Institute for Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Jozsef Attila University, Szeged 37/

TITLE: Oxidation potential of peroxyacetic acid<sup>1</sup>

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chemica, v. 46, no. 3, 1965, 181-189

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation kinetics, peroxy organic acid

ABSTRACT: It was shown that the oxidation potential of peroxyacetic acid is similar to that of peroxysulfuric acid<sup>2</sup> as described by CSANYI, L. J., (Ibid., Vol 14, 1958, p 275). The oxidation potential of peroxyacetic acid (E) was characterized by the equation

$$E = E_0 + 0.0591 \log \frac{[\text{HOOAc}]^{5/3} [\text{H}^+]^{2/3}}{[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2]^{5/3}}$$

where the standard potential,  $E_0$ , is  $0.85 \pm 0.02$  V. The potential is less affected by the peroxyacetic acid and hydrogen peroxide concentration in the region where the hydrogen peroxide:peroxyacetic acid ratio is higher than three.  $\text{HO}_2$  appears to be the potential-determining factor. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas, and 3 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 34,165]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 01Mar65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 003

CSANYI, L.

Formation of isopoly acids; aggregation of alkali molybdate ions affected by an acid.  
p. 5 (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 61, no. 2, Feb. 1955)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955 Uncl

CSANYI, LASLO

16

The formation of isopolyacids. Aggregation of molybdate ions under the effect of acid. Laslo Csanyi (Győr, Hungary). Angew. Chem. Polym. Symp. 44: 1-8 (1965). Investigations by paper chromatography proved that in the aggregation of molybdate ions under the effect of acid, instead of a homogeneous product, an equilibrating system of different aggregates forms, the nature of which depends on the dissociation conditions and on the spatial arrangement of mono- and polymolybdate ions. Hexamolybdate ions are probably the most stable forms of polymolybdate ions formed under the experimental conditions applied.

István Fényi

MS  
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CSANYI, Laszlo; MUCSI, Laszlo; NEMETH, Karoly

Induced reactions in the field of peroxy compounds. Pt.2. Magyar  
kem folyoir 69 no.3:107-110 Mr '63.

1. Szegedi Tudományegyetem Szervetlen-es Analitikai- Kémiai Tanszeke;  
Reakciokinetikai Akadémiai Kutató Csoport.

CSANYI, Laszlo; BATYAI, Jeno; SOLYMOSI, Frigyes

Induced reactions in the field of peroxy compounds. Pt.3. Magyar  
kem folyoir 69 no.3:110-117 Mr '63.

1. Szegedi Tudományegyetem Szervetlen- és Analitikai-Kémiai Tanszéke;  
Reakciókinetikai Akadémiai Kutató Csoport.

Csányi, L. J.

# 1.33 Determination of the solubility product of

1.33.1. The solubility product of metal hydroxides is calculated from results of potentiometric titrations of the salt solutions with alkali hydroxides using an antimony electrode, the initial pH being potentiometrically controlled. The earlier graphical extrapolation method is not suitable for this purpose.

1.33.2. The potentiometric method is preferred. The nature of the electrode used is not critical.

1.33.3. The solubility product of  $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$  at 20°C and  $1.34 \times 10^{-38}$  at 30°C.

D. R. GLASSON

CSÁNYI, L. J.

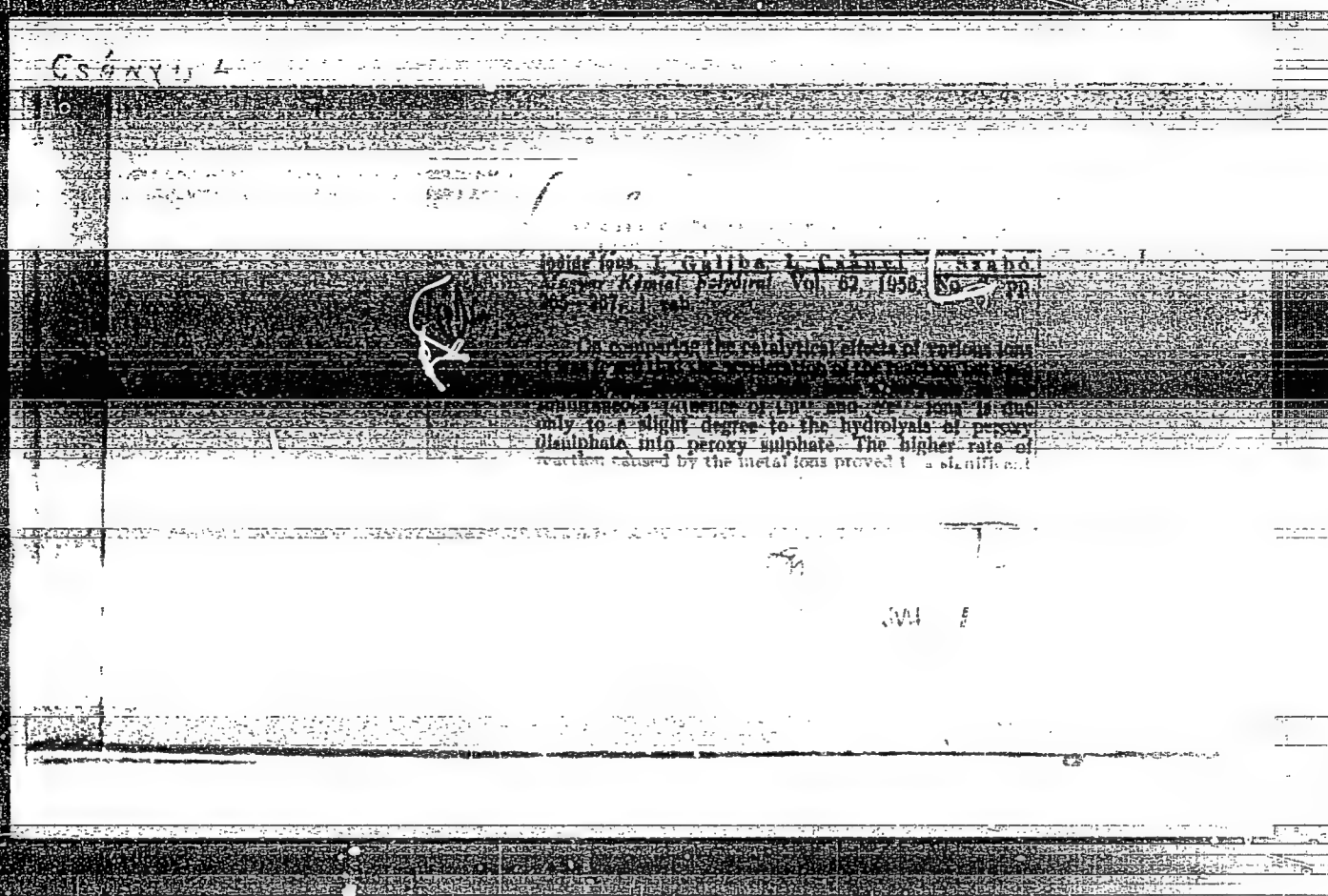
1187. Remarks on the analysis of peroxy compounds and on the nature of the induction reactions involved. L. J. Csányi and E. Solymosi (Szeged Univ., Hungary). *Anal. Chim. Acta*, 1959, 15 (4), 389-395. The analysis of mixtures containing (I) peroxy sulphuric acid ( $H_2SO_5$ ), (II) and peroxydisulphuric acid ( $H_2S_2O_8$ ) (III) by the selective oxidation of  $H_2O_2$  with  $KMnO_4$  or  $Ce(SO_4)_3$  is discussed in relation to the induction reactions involved and to the sources of error in the analyses.

titrating the  $H_2O_2$  formed after addition of  $Ce^{IV}$  and finally titrating III while the solution is warm. The end point is indicated by the dead stop in the bimolecular method. Both the indirect cerimetric and direct  $As_2O_5$  methods are applicable to the system  $H_2O_2$  -  $H_2SO_5$  and to mixtures of  $H_2O_2$  with



presence of  $\text{Cu}^{II}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{II}$ ,  $\text{Al}^{III}$  ions  
catalysts. The catalyzing effect of the ions was as  
follows:

in 10%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ :  $\text{Fe}^{2+} > \text{Mn}^{2+} > \text{Ag}^+ > \text{Cu}^{2+}$   
in 10%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ :  $\text{Ag}^+ > \text{Cu}^{2+} > \text{Mn}^{2+} > \text{Fe}^{2+}$



CSANYI, L.

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1-4E3-2  
1-4E4-8

23. On the reaction between peroxy compounds and the  
thiocyanate ions. Remarks on the existence of "solvate"  
peroxy acids. New type peroxy acids, *Journal of  
Physical Chemistry*, 1950, No. 10, pp. 356-363, 11 figs., 17 tabs.

The reaction between thiocyanate ions and peroxy-  
sulfuric acid (Caro's acid) as well as peroxyacetic acid  
has been submitted to careful examination. It has been  
found that the reaction between thiocyanate ions and peroxy-  
sulfuric acid is a complex one, involving the formation of  
intermediate products.

CSANYI, L. J.

Catalysis of the reactions of peroxydisulfuric acid. I.  
Catalytic decomposition of peroxydisulfuric acid. Helene  
Galiba, L. J. Csanyi, and Z. G. Szabó (Univ. Szeged,  
Hung.). *Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem.* 287, 152-58 (1956). —  
The decomn. of  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}$  was followed conductively by

of time. The half life of  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}$  is given for solutions of  
1N, and 0.1N in  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and 1N in KOH with 1, 10, or  
50 mg./100 ml. of  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{++}$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{++}$ , and  $\text{Fe}^{++}$  present  
as a catalyst.  $\text{Fe}^{++}$  is the most effective catalyst in 1N  
 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{Ag}^+$  in 1N or 0.1N  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and  $\text{Co}^{++}$  in 1N  
KOH. In general, decomn. in  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  is the most rapid  
reaction. The effectiveness of  $\text{Ag}^+$  and  $\text{Cu}^{++}$  is attrib-  
uted to the formation of higher oxidation states of the  
cations.  $\text{Mo(VI)}$  and  $\text{W(VI)}$  are less effective in acid  
soln. than are the other ions. The shapes of the potential  
er. time curves are in good agreement with the analytical  
results.  
B. T. Block

csanyo, L.J.

8

Catalysis of reactions of peroxodisulfate and iodide  
in the reaction between peroxodisulfate and iodide

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(1960) cf. C.A. 40, 8041z, 81, 820g - I was studying the  
reaction of the  $S_2O_8^{2-}$  and the  
I<sup>-</sup> to form  $SO_4^{2-}$  and I was studying a mechanism more  
related. Metal ion complexes are formed with the  $S_2O_8^{2-}$   
and the reactions occur through the transition complex.

John H. Wood

RIM

CSANYI, L.

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

E-I

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

Author : L. Csanyi, F. Solymosi.

Inst : Not given

Title : Data to the Analytical Chemistry of Peroxide Compounds.  
I. Group Determination of Peroxide Compounds. II. Induced reactions at the Analysis of mixtures  $H_2O_2$  -  $H_2SO_4$ . III. Cerimetric determination of Hydrogen Peroxide, Monopersulfuric Acid (Caro Acid) and Persulfuric Acid at their Simultaneous Presence. IV. Cerimetric Determination of Hydrogen Peroxide and Peracetic Acid and of Hydrogen Peroxide and Perphosphoric Acid at their Simultaneous Presence.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. közl., 1957, 8, No 2-3, 261-276, 277-291, 293-298.

Card : 1/12

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

A detailed critical review of the known analytical methods of determination of peroxide compounds is given in this paper. Methods are developed, with the aid of which it is possible to distinguish peroxides (bond -O-O-), hydroperoxide compounds (group -OOH) and per acids, one from another. The study is started with the hard substance, from which the crystallization  $H_2O_2$  is eliminated by ether. The ether is separated and  $H_2O_2$ , if necessary, is drawn by water and determined. Then the examined substance is dissolved in water,  $H_2O_2$  form from the peroxides is determined with the aid of  $TiOSO_4$  or  $KMnO_4$ , or by the Fenton's reaction (in the presence of potassium biphthalate and the diluted solution of  $FeSO_4$  a yellow or brown coloration takes place). This reaction works in presence of many metallic ions (ions of

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Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

Trompler of reduction with the aid of rhodanide. Per acids can be after that determined by separation of  $\text{Br}_2$  from  $\text{KBr}$  at a long heating or by that of  $\text{I}_2$  from  $\text{KI}$  (the later at pH 8-9). II. A review of known methods of analysis of the mixture of hydrogen peroxide (I), mono-persulfuric acid (II) and persulfuric acid (III) is given. The accuracy of these methods is insufficient, their re-production is bad. It is found that at titration of I by potassium permanganate in presence of III reduced values are obtained. Approximately the same error is observed at the determination of III, after that, with the aid of arsenous acid (IV). The error grows with the increase of the quantity of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . A reaction between I and III probably

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takes place. The error increases with the reduction of acidity. The inaccuracy of Skrabal and Vacek's opinion (Skrabal A, Vacek I.P., Oesterreich. Chem. Ztg., 1901, 13, 27) about the inducing of the reaction between III and the permanganate is proven. The authors discovered that the determination error grows in proportion to the length of the titration as a result of a catalytic influence of  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  ions, formed at the titration, on the reaction between I and III. It is found that a great quantity of  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  ions does not increase, as was supposed in literature on the subject, but decreases to the contrary the induced reaction. The same results are obtained by the decrease in temperature. A similar study was conducted also for the system  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The results are analogous to the preceding ones but the error is even bigger.

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The authors arrive to the conclusion that the error of determination can be reduced by the increase in acidity, the decrease in temperature and the addition of a great number of  $Mn^{2+}$  and  $Ce^{3+}$  ions. The titrating solution is to be added by big batches and must be strongly mixed.

III. The authors recommend a following method of analysis of the mixtures  $H_2O_2$ -  $H_2SO_4$  : to the solution containing I n.  $H_2SO_4$ , a measured quantity of 0.1 n of the solution of IV is added and I is titrated by one solution of cerium sulfate in the presence of ferroine. No reaction between I and IV takes place in the course of several minutes at such an acidity. IV enters into a reaction with cerium sulfate only in presence of  $OsO_4$  (it can be

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used, in case of necessity for an indirect determination of I by a back titration, if a direct titration by cerium sulfate is impossible for any reasons). The titration of I gives accurate results, because IV reduces the greater part of II, hindering thus the induction reaction between I and II. The interaction between IV and II takes place quickly and in an acid medium, contrary to the opinion of Mueller and Holder (Mueller E., Holder G., Z. analyt. Chem., 1931, 84, 4-10). The presence of IV in the solution prevents also the induced reaction between I and III, but a reaction between IV and III sets in. After determination of I, a surplus of IV is added to the new batch of the solution with  $OsO_4$  as a catalyst and by the back ti-

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tration (with ferroine as an indicator) the surplus of IV is determined. The total amount of I and II is determined. After that, the acidity of the same solution is brought up to 2-3 n (in relation to  $H_2SO_4$ ) and by adding of marble an atmosphere of  $CO_2$  is created over the solution, more IV is added, boiled for 4-5 minutes, indicator and catalyst are added and the surplus IV is titrated with cerium sulfate. In this manner the quantity of III is determined. By the described method the quantity of peroxides, equivalent to 3-45 mg  $O_2$  can be determined. The method's accuracy is 0.15 - 0.2%. The analysis lasts 30-35 min. at three parallel measurements of each component. The determination of I, II and III, taken in pairs, is described. The influence of foreign ions is examined.  $Br^-$ ,  $I^-$ ,  $NO_2^-$ ,  $Sn^{2+}$ ,  $SO_3^{2-}$ ,  $S^{2-}$ ,  $SCN^-$ ,  $Fe^{2+}$  and others are hampering the

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process but they do not occur together with I, II and III. IV. The analysis of mixtures  $H_2O_2$  -  $CH_3COOH$  and  $H_2O_2$  -  $H_4PO_4$  encounters many difficulties in view of induced reactions, instability of peracetic acid (V) and so on. The cerimetric method, developed by the authors (see part II) for mixtures  $H_2O_2$  -  $CH_3COOH$ , is extended also for the above named mixtures. For the analysis  $H_2O_2$ - $H_3PO_4$ : 0.1 n of the examined solution is acidified by a 20% solution of  $H_2SO_4$  and a measured quantity of 0.1 n of IV solution is added in order to reduce V. I is titrated by cerium sulfate (indicator-ferroine). One drop of  $OsO_4$  is added after that and the excess of IV is determined. The concentration of V is determined in that manner. The

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fate and 20 ml water and by determining the excess of IV. In that conditions I and VI are reduced totally. The determination must be effectued as quickly as possible because the hydrolysis of VII sets in. After that, 10 ml of 20% solution of  $H_2SO_4$  is added to the same solution, an atmosphere of  $CO_2$  (by marble) is created and the solution is boiled for 3-4 minutes. After cooling up to  $40^\circ$ , a drop of  $OsO_4$  is added again and the excess of IV is determined in the presence of an indicator. The content of VII is computed from the obtained data.

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HUNGARY/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds.

C.

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Author : Laszlo Csanyi

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Title : Reaction of Molybdate Ions with Hydrogen Peroxide. III.  
To the Question of Existence of Tetraperoxymolybdate  
Ions.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 8, No 4,  
403 - 406.

Abstract : Basing on theoretical and experimental data, the  
author assumes that not tetraperoxymolybdates (or tung-  
states), but dihydroperoxymolybdates (or tungstates)  
are forming at the reactions of molybdates (or tungsta-  
tes) of alkali metals with  $H_2O_2$  at room temperature.  
See also RZhKhim, 1955, 28746.

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CSANYI, L.

Oxidation potential of peroxy acids of sulfur. p. 107.  
(KOZLEMENYEI. Vol. 8, no. 4, 1957, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.